

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4446. 號九廿月九年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1877.

日三十月八年丑丁

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA.—SUNSHINE, QUEEN & CAMPBELL, Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HEDDER & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WATSON, Manila, C. HENNING & Co., Macao, L. A. DA SILVA.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 650,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—H. HOPKINS, Esq.

Deputy Chairman.—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

E. R. BELLING, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq.

H. H. FORBES, Esq. Ed. TOBIN, Esq.

A. McIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. " "

" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

CAPITAL, £800,000. RESERVE FUND, £110,000.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH IN HONGKONG.

KONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

Local Bills discounted, and interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Intimations.

DENTAL NOTICE.

D. R. STOUT has RETURNED, and will be ready to receive Patients on MONDAY, the 24th Instant, until further notice, at his Rooms, Ground Floor, HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS, Office hours, 8 to 12 Noon and 2 to 4 p.m. Hongkong, September 22, 1877.

DENTAL NOTICE.

D. R. ROGERS begs to inform his Patients and the Public that he intends to visit AMOY and FOOCHEW in September and October, leaving HONGKONG about the 15th of September. Hongkong, August 6, 1877.

W. BALL, CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG, Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf, Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

Intimations.

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE DEPARTURE of the Company's S. S. "GALIC" is POSTPONED until TUESDAY, 2nd Proximo, at 3 p.m.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, September 27, 1877. cc30

G. FALCONER & Co., WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS, AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

49, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, August 20, 1877. cc20

NOTICE.

A. MILLAR & Co., PLUMBERS, AND GAS FITTERS,

Queen's Road East, HONGKONG.

September 15, 1877.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of the Net Profit to be reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877. nol

NOTICE.

MR. A. HAHN begs leave to inform his numerous Patrons and the Public generally of Hongkong, that, by special request, he has now OPENED his ESTABLISHMENT in this Colony at WANCHAI, in the Premises lately occupied by the American Consul.

Mr. HAHN trusts to be favored with the continued Patronage of the public, as he has lately received a NEW STOCK of REPAIRING MATERIALS, all of the best qualities, from England, France and Germany. Inspection invited.

Hongkong, September 7, 1877. cc7

PIANOS and any other Musical Instruments TUNED, REPAIRED, and RE-CONSTRUCTED.

PIANOS ON HIRE, by the Month or Occasionally.

PIANOS FOR SALE, New and Second-Hand, all in perfectly Good Order, Guaranteed.

Special Attention is invited to a new Grand Cottage PIANO, by LUDERS and RITTER, Zeitz—Just Received from Germany, and specially constructed for this climate to the order of the Undersigned.

Orders from any of the Outports in the East, will meet with prompt attention if addressed to:

Care of Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., or Messrs GAUFF & Co.

A. HAHN, Hongkong, September 7, 1877.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

TENDERS are invited for a LEASE of the HONGKONG HOTEL, the present Five-yearly Lease expiring on the 31st August, 1878. SEALED TENDERS to be sent in on or before the 31st March, 1878, to the Secretary of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, who will supply any information required.

By Order of the Directors, LOUIS HAUSCHILD, Secretary.

Hongkong, September 15, 1877. apl

AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER,

by appointment, to H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, GOVERNOR of HONGKONG; and to H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

Wynham Street, formerly ARZETTS, CLUB.

HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographs, Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of assorted sizes. Also a S. S. Type, Revolving Standard Albums, Artistic Monograms and Postage Stamp Albums, Russia Leather, and various other Albums for Cabinet Portraits only. Portraits of the Generals of the present Russo-Turkish War, Eminent British Statesmen, the two Chinese Ambassadors in Cabinet and Carte de Visite sizes, Coloured Portraits of English Ladies.

Hongkong, August 24, 1877.

Intimations.

CONDENSED EGGS.

THIS NEW ARTICLE, recently placed upon the Market, consists simply of fresh-laid HENS' EGGS, from which most of the water has been evaporated, and being hermetically sealed, remains perfectly sound.

The EGGS thus condensed are obtained in the Empire of China, and canned in the immediate vicinity in which they are produced, thereby avoiding the deterioration to which EGGS are subjected when transported in the shell. So that, in point of fact, the CONDENSED EGGS preserved under the patent of A. K. DAVIS, furnish to the consumer, EGGS possessing more perfectly the properties of fresh-laid EGGS than those ordinarily supplied to any city.

The CONDENSED EGGS will beat up into light froth as readily as EGGS taken immediately from the shell, and are equally valuable in making Cakes, Custards, Creams, Pastry, Puddings, Egg-Nog, &c., &c.

ECONOMY.

For Hotels, and Restaurants, or for Families, or Vessels at sea, this Article is invaluable, as there is no loss from breakage or decay, and a tin will keep for any length of time after opening, being sealed only for transportation.

One Table-spoonful is equal to one Egg. Add equal amount of water (warm is preferable); dissolve it well; then use same as any Egg.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co., Agents for Hongkong.

MUSTARD & Co., General Agents at Shanghai. cc24

BANK HOLIDAY.

AS an Interval of TWELVE DAYS will elapse before the Departure of the next English Mail, the Undersigned BANKS will observe MONDAY, the 1st Proximo, as a Holiday.

For the "Oriental Bank Corporation," C. MORLAND KERR, Manager.

For the "Chartered Bank of India, London and China," H. H. NELSON, Manager.

For the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China," WILLIAM FORREST, Actg. Manager.

For the "Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation," T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

For the "National Bank of India, Ltd.," O. E. THOMSON, Actg. Manager.

Hongkong, September 27, 1877. cc1

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of Messrs. ADAMSON, BELL & Co., are This Day REMOVED to the First Floor of the Premises in QUEEN'S ROAD, lately occupied by the COMPTON D'ESOMERE DE PARS. Offices to be Let on the Ground Floor.

Hongkong, September 24, 1877. cc1

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of Twenty per cent (20%) of the Net Profit reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877. nol

DEVOS'S BRILLIANT OIL.

RELIABLE, ECONOMICAL, SAFE!!

DESIRED to benefit by the world-wide reputation of our Oil, certain parties have attempted to imitate our packages. Suits at law have been instituted against the MAKERS and PURCHASERS of these imitations. Buyers should be careful to see that the words "DEVOS'S BRILLIANT" are stencilled on the case, and the words "DEVOS & CO. PATENTS" are stamped on the top of the can.

THE DEVOS MANUFACTURING Co., 40 Beavers and 127 Pearl Streets, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

For Sale.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & CO. HAVE FOR SALE, EX STEAMSHIPS

"YORKSHIRE," "MADAGASCAR," "CITY OF TOKIO," &c., &c.

NEW SEASON'S (MAY) BUTTER.

The First Shipment of Busch & Co.'s Celebrated Cowbrand DANISH BUTTER.

In Tins of 1 lb. each, 60 Cents per lb.

In Tins of 2 lb. each, 55 Cents per lb.

In Tins of 4 lb. each, 50 Cents per lb.

Fresh supplies of GROSSE & BLACKWELL'S OILMANS' STORES, and American Family MESS STORES,—As per their JULY PRICE LIST.

(All Stores sold by L. A. & Co. are of the Very Best Quality.)

Chappell & Co.'s New and Popular MUSIC and SONGS.

Very Superior California BLANKETS, 12/4 and 14/4.

California KNEE BOOTS.

Dawson's Best London-made GENTLE MEN'S BOOTS.

HORSE BLANKETS.

Central and Pin-the CARTRIDGE CASES.

Gum-Wads, PERCUSSION CAPS.

BILLIARD TABLE CLOTHS.

ROCKETS and BLUE-LIGHTS.

BOTH'S RUSSIAN ROPE and TARRER LINES.

FISHING LINES and WHITE LINES, of all descriptions.

INDIA RUBBER SHEETS, and Insertion of all sizes.

INDIA RUBBER and CANVAS DE LIVERY and SUCTION HOSE.

Cabin Suspension LAMPS.

Cabin CANDLESTICKS.

FENDERS and FIRE IRONS.

Japanned TOILET SETS.

CARRIAGE LAMPS, and CARRIAGE CANDLES.

WATER FILTERS.

Gosnell's HAIR BRUSHES, TOOTH BRUSHES, and NAIL BRUSHES.

A Fine Assortment of De La Rue's STATIONERY BOOKS.

NOVELS, WORKS OF REFERENCE, SCHOOL BOOKS, &c., &c.

Hongkong, September 15, 1877.

NOW LANDED EX "GALIC."

A CHOICE Assortment of AMERICAN DELICACIES in Tins,—HONEY, CHEESE, HAM, BACON, MACKEREL, BEEF and PORK, &c.

TO SPORTSMEN.—Some New and Excellent COMPRESSED MEATS, suitable for country trips.

CENTENNIAL HATS.

MADEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

Hongkong, September 25, 1877. cc3

DE SOUZA & Co.'s DATE BLOCK FOR 1878.

CONTAINING ENGLISH and CHINESE DATES, &c.

IS NOW READY.

Price, 70 Cents.

A liberal allowance will be made for 10 or more Copies.

Hongkong, September 17, 1877. cc1

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

FOR SALE.

BERLIN TIVOLI BEER, in Cases of 4 Doz. Quarts.

WIELER & Co.

Hongkong, August 20, 1877.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I., A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo. pp. 102.—By ERNEST JOHN BRETZ, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: Two DOLLARS and a HALF.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WATSON, Shanghai.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell on

SATURDAY, the 6th October, 1877, at 4 p.m., at the Spot,—

CHINESE HOUSES, Nos. 7 to 13, Situated at the Upper Station Street.

Ground Rent, \$14 per Annum.

For Particulars apply to J. M. GUEDES, J.A. Auctioneer.

Hongkong, September 25, 1877. cc3

To Let.

TO LET.

OS. 4, and 5, PECHILI TERRACE, ELGIN STREET.

Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, July 30, 1877.

AN OFFICE TO LET.

Apply to LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, September 15, 1877.

TO LET.

TOP FLOOR of the House now occupied by Mr. A. HAHN, at Wanchai. Apply on the Premises.

Hongkong, September 11, 1877.

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE in CAINE ROAD, at present in the occupation of H. DU POUY, Esq. Possession from 1st November next.

Apply to JOHN JACK, East Point.

Hongkong, September 7, 1877.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House and Offices (No. 1, D'Aquila Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co. The Dwelling House No. 10, Gough Street.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, July 9, 1877.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 10, Albany Road, lately occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIDD. "Bianco Villa," Pek-foo-lum, Furnished. Houses Nos. 8 and 9, Peddar's Hill.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, July 21, 1877.

KWONG HING CHEUNG & Co., COAL MERCHANTS.

Have always on hand for Sale every description of COAL at Moderate Prices.

Mr. AHYON has been appointed Manager, and all Orders addressed to him at 67, Praya, or to Mr. FAR JACK, at 30, King Lung Street, will receive immediate attention.

Hongkong, March 19, 1877. cc19

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR AMOY, TAIWANFOO & TAMSUI.

The Steamship "TAIWAN,"

Captain M. YOUNG, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 1st Proximo, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, September 28, 1877. cc1

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.

The Steamship "YESSO,"

Capt. S. ASHTON, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 2nd Proximo, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, September 28, 1877. cc2

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "TIBRE,"

Comdt. DE GARAND, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

H. DU POUY, Agent.

Mails.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "GALLIC" will be dispatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 2nd Proximo, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe. Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai. Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 1st Proximo. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required. Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates. For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central. G. B. EMORY, Agent. Hongkong, September 27, 1877. ood



STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton, and London, via Bombay, and also, Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "HIVA," Captain LEE, will leave this on THURSDAY, the 11th October, at Noon.

TEA and GENERAL CARGO for LONDON will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the direct route. Silk and valuables will be transferred to the Calcutta Steamer at Galle. For further Particulars, apply to A. LIND, Superintendent, Hongkong, September 24, 1877. ood

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF PEKING will be dispatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on the 1st, 1877, at 12 o'clock Noon, taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe. Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS. A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama. At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany. Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required. Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco. For security's sake, Shippers of Overland Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages Shipped, to correspond with those in their Bills of Lading. For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 5, Prince Central. RUSSELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, September 24, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1878) the Chinese Mail will be issued daily instead of weekly as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum. The charges for advertisements are now submitted to those of the Chinese Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisers. The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address
M. S. CHUN ATIN,
Manager,
Chinese Mail Office,
27th February, 1874.

INSURANCES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.
NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.
JAS. B. COUGHRAN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matched, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions. Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.
For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.
POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPLANT & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$5,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF
His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.
Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates. A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, January 8, 1875.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, October 14, 1869.

INSURANCES.

THE NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE CO.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—TWO MILLION, in 1,000 Shares of £2,000 each.
PAID UP CAPITAL—TWO SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND, or TWO SIX HUNDRED per share.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.
F. H. BELL, Esq. (Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co.)
M. S. GURNEY, Esq. (Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.)
JAMES HART, Esq. (Messrs. Turner & Co.)
E. H. LAYERS, Esq. (Messrs. Gilman & Co.)
HUGH SUTHERLAND, Esq. (Messrs. John Forster & Co.)
A. G. WOOD, Esq. (Messrs. Gibbs, Livingston & Co.)

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Secretary—HERBERT S. MORRIS, Esq.
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
BRANCHES.
LONDON (25, Cornhill, E.C.), HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA.

AGENCIES.
At the principal ports in the East and Australian Colonies.

THE Company will be constituted on the 1st January, 1878, as a permanent Marine Insurance Company, to carry on the business (established in 1863) of the NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, 1875-1877.

A Reserve Fund will be formed of Taels 400,000, by setting aside a portion of the profits at such times and in such sums as the Shareholders shall decide.

The net profits of the Company for each year will be divided amongst the Shareholders, in the following manner:—
One-third over the Shares, a portion thereof being set aside for the formation of a Reserve Fund as above stated. Two-thirds as a return to Contributors (being Shareholders) in proportion to the Premium paid or influenced by them.

A revision of the Share List will take place at the end of every three years, and for this purpose power will be given to the Directors by the Deed of Settlement to withdraw at the before-mentioned periods all or any of the Shares held by Shareholders who have not contributed Premium or whose contributions during the preceding three years have not been in proportion to the number of Shares held.

Shareholders retiring from the Company in pursuance of the above regulation, will be notified at least three months prior to the date fixed for any such revision of the Share List, and will have the option of disposing of their Shares in either of the following ways:—
They will be at liberty at any time after receipt of notice of withdrawal, and prior to the date of revision, to sell their Shares to any person approved by the Company and accepted as the transferee.

Upon surrendering their scrip certificate for cancellation at the time of such revision, and pursuant to notice, will receive a return of the Capital paid up thereon; and as soon after as the financial position of the Company up to the date of the revision can be ascertained and the accounts adjusted, they shall also receive a pro-rata share of the Reserve Fund, if any accumulated, together with such proportion of the unappropriated profits as may be found due to them.

IT IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Application for Shares in the undermentioned form will be received at the offices of the Company, from residents in China and Japan, until the 30th September; from London and distant ports until 31st October next.
FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
To the Provisional Committee of the NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, Gentlemen,
I, hereby request that you will allot to me..... Shares in the above Company, and..... agree to accept such Shares, or any less number you may allot to.....; and..... agree to pay the first call of Tls 600 per Share, and at subsequent calls, and to subscribe the Deed of Settlement when required to do so.
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
.....
Forms of application for Shares can be obtained at the Head-office, or by application to the Agents of the Company.
Shanghai, June 18, 1877. ool

SHEONG ON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
Directors.
Kwok Ah Cheong, Merchant.
PANG YIM, Merchant.
Ho Sam, of Hop Yik Chan, Merchant.
Lo Yee, of the Yee On Hong, Merchant.
Lee Sing, of Lai Hing Hing, Merchant.
Cheung Sing Yung, Merchant.
Choy Chan, Merchant.

Manager—HO AMEL.

POLICIES against FIRE granted on BUILDINGS and on GOODS stored therein at CURRENT RATES, subject to DISCOUNT of 20% on the Premium.

OFFICE, 42, Bonham's Strand.
Hongkong, August 23, 1877. su23

Intimations.

AS YON,
SHIPS' COMPRADORE AND STEVEDORE,
No. 57, Praya West,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S STORES.
Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.
Hongkong, May 1, 1875.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)
WASHING BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price, \$1 each.
CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely expressed regret at the discontinuance of Notes & Queries on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justly, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which "contributions" are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (hand references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-paged, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address: China Review, Hongkong—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

Trainer's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the China Review:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of Notes and Queries on China and Japan, the extension of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's She King, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-matrimon of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. O. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents if sent by post to Coast ports. It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The editorial department is conducted by Mr. Chun Atin, whose experience and competence have already been most fully demonstrated. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimation upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—is almost limitless. It is on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other it deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with "Local," Shipping, and Commercial News, and a variety of advertisements. Subscriptions orders for either of the above may be sent to
GEO. MURRAY RAIN,
Chinese Mail Office.

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—
Macao.—Man Chun Shop.

Canton.—Sing Onn Native Post Office, Leam Hing Street; Ohai Hing Low Hotel, Leam Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Tai Street; Mr. Sit Onn Fan, Tung Wen Kwan; Yuen Yung Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Ching Photograph Shop, Honan; Kwai Hing Shop, Sia Choong, Honan.

Singapore.—Sai Cheong Hong; Woh Shun Leong Hong.

Amoy.—Ohai Cheong Hong, Mook Kat Street.

Foochow.—Mr. Yui Ching Cheong, Foochow Arsenal; Mr. Lum Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr. Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr. Ho Yee Onn, Maritime Customs; Mr. Ohun Sing Hol, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr. Kwong Ohn Fook, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.

Ningpo.—Mr. Sung Min Chee, Maritime Customs.

Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.

Chfoo.—Yee Shun Hong.

Japan.—Mr. Leong Chun Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama.

Saigon.—Wohang Hong.

Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong Fook Sang Hong.

Penang.—Yee Wing Fong; Argus Office.

Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.

San Francisco.—Kwong Fook Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies; others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express couriers who carry the official despatches and Peking Gazette, to circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

A NEW STOCK OF NEXT JOBBING TYPES.

HAVING BEEN RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND, THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE

BOOK & JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT REASONABLE RATES.

FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

BALL PENCILS, assorted colours.

MENU CARDS, in Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns.

BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED PATTERNS.

For Sale.

AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN-GOING SHIPS.

LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING BOOKS.

CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS, EXPORT CARGO REPORTS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, CHARTER PARTIES, SHIPPING ORDERS, BILLS OF LADING, PASSENGER LISTS, BILLS OF SALE, LOG BOOKS, WILLS, &c., &c., &c.

China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, (Back of Club).

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALIZED TARIFF OF RATES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS.

IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.

Half hour, ... 10 cts. | Hour, ... 20 cts.

Three hours, ... 50 cts. | Six hours, ... 70 cts.

Day (from 6 to 6), ... One Dollar.

Licensed Bearers (each).

Hour, ... 10 cts.

Half day, ... 35 cts.

Day, ... 50 cts.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.

BOATS.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Day, ... \$8.00.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Load, ... 2.00.

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per Day, ... 2.50.

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per Load, ... 1.75.

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Hsiao Boat of 300 piculs, per Day, ... 1.50.

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Hsiao Boat of 300 piculs, per Load, ... 1.00.

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Hsiao Boat of 300 piculs, Half Day, ... 50.

Sampans.

or Pullaway Boats, per Day, ... \$1.00.

One Hour, ... 50.

Half an Hour, ... 30.

After 6 p.m., ... 10 cents extra.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreements.

That for the Street Coolies is as follows:—

STREET COOLIES.

Scale of Hire for Street Coolies.

One Day, ... 60 cents.

Half Day, ... 30.

Three Hours, ... 15.

One Hour, ... 5.

Half Hour, ... 3.

Nothing in the above Scale to affect private agreements.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
MR. CHARLES DAVID BOTTOMLEY was admitted a PARTNER in our Firm on the 1st July, 1877.
DOUGLAS LIPPAK & Co.
Hongkong, September 22, 1877.

NOTICE.
WE have been appointed AGENTS for the GERMANIC LLOYD, GERMAN AND INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE OUTFITTING OF SHIPS.
MELOCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, September 11, 1877. ool

NOTICE.
MR. F. W. HAGEDORN has CHASED to be a Partner in our Firm here and in China.
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, September 1, 1877. ool

NOTICE.
FROM THIS DATE MR. EDWARD SHEPARD and Mr. M. W. GREIG, are authorized to Sign the name of our Firm for Procurement at Foochow, and Mr. F. F. ELWELL at Amoy.
RUSSELL & Co.
China, June 1, 1877. del

NOTICE.
MR. F. C. DITTMER is authorized to Sign our Firm for Procurement.
SANDER & Co.
Hongkong, June 23, 1877. ool

Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers:—

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

AT HONGKONG.

When left. Name. From. Remarks.

Feb. 5, Carrisal, Cardiff (Brest Feb. 23).

Mar. 17, D. McB. Park, Sunderland v. S'pore.

— Astra, New York.

18, Cygnus, Cardiff for Canton.

22, Birling, Cardiff.

27, Fortuna, Antwerp.

Apr. 8, Rota, Cardiff.

13, Vega, Hamburg.

May 8, Staghound, Liverpool.

10, David, Antwerp.

11, Navorth, Antwerp.

12, Chaudos, Cardiff.

15, Alstro, Liverpool.

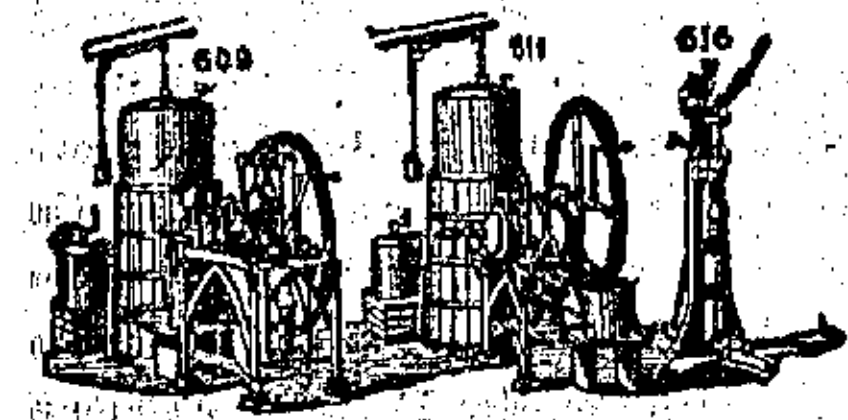
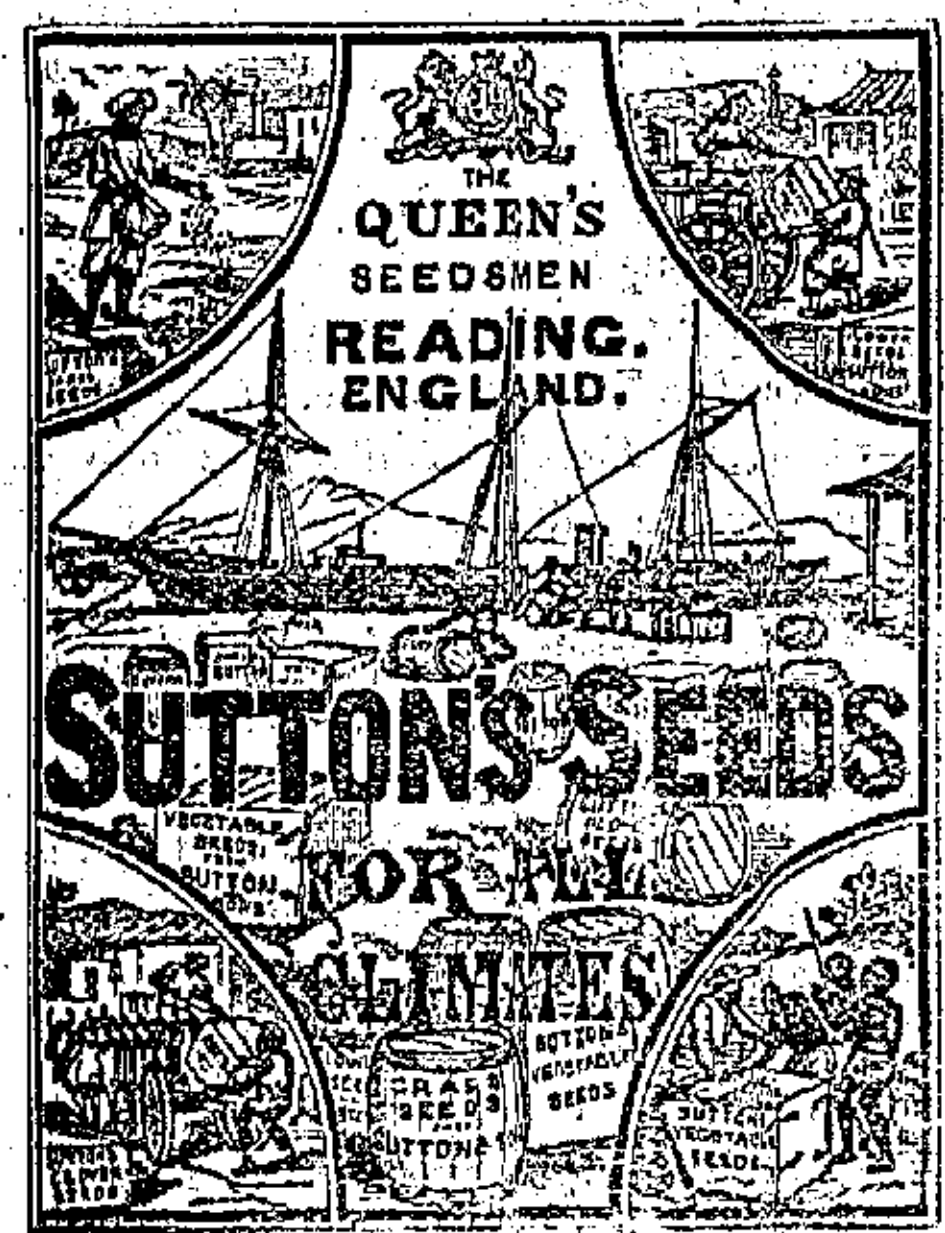
Intimations.

HAYWARD TYLER & Co.

The oldest House in the Trade,
HAVE MADE AND SOLD

OVER 2,000

OF THEIR PATENT

CONTINUOUS-BEAM ACTION
SODA WATER MACHINES.Complete Plants carefully packed,
FOR EXPORT.SODA WATER MACHINERY.
84 & 85, Whitecross Street, London.SUTTON'S IMPROVED SYSTEM
Which ensures their arrival in dry
and fresh condition.Complete Catalogues may be had at the
Office of this Paper, or from
SUTTON & SONS, THE QUEEN'S SEEDSMEN,
Reading, near London, E.C. 4.
N.B.—Remittances or their equivalent must
accompany every order."HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL, PHILADELPHIA
EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKLEY'S

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE
CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF
LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS KNIVES CONSTANTLY
CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL
TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH AND TINS,
6d. 1/2, 2/6 AND 1/2.

OAKLEY'S

INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO
THE KNIFE. OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OAKLEY'S

SILVERSMITHS SOAP

FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER ELECTRO-
PLATE, PLATINUM, &c. &c. TINS 1/2, 2/6 AND 1/2.

OAKLEY'S

WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D., 2D., 4D., 8D., 1/2, 2/6, 3/6, 4/6, 5/6, 6/6, 7/6, 8/6, 9/6, 10/6, 11/6, 12/6, 13/6, 14/6, 15/6, 16/6, 17/6, 18/6, 19/6, 20/6, 21/6, 22/6, 23/6, 24/6, 25/6, 26/6, 27/6, 28/6, 29/6, 30/6, 31/6, 32/6, 33/6, 34/6, 35/6, 36/6, 37/6, 38/6, 39/6, 40/6, 41/6, 42/6, 43/6, 44/6, 45/6, 46/6, 47/6, 48/6, 49/6, 50/6, 51/6, 52/6, 53/6, 54/6, 55/6, 56/6, 57/6, 58/6, 59/6, 60/6, 61/6, 62/6, 63/6, 64/6, 65/6, 66/6, 67/6, 68/6, 69/6, 70/6, 71/6, 72/6, 73/6, 74/6, 75/6, 76/6, 77/6, 78/6, 79/6, 80/6, 81/6, 82/6, 83/6, 84/6, 85/6, 86/6, 87/6, 88/6, 89/6, 90/6, 91/6, 92/6, 93/6, 94/6, 95/6, 96/6, 97/6, 98/6, 99/6, 100/6.

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
CUTLERY, KNIFE BOARDS,
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS,
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH,
SILVERSMITHS SOAP,
WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD,
85, WHITECROSS STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4.The Greatest Wonder of Modern
Times!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated
constitutions will discover that by
the use of this wonderful medicine there is
"Health for all." The blood is the foun-
tain of life, and its purity can be main-
tained by the use of these Pills.Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled
"The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says,
"I ordered the druggist Mahomet to
inform the Fakery that I was a Doctor, and
that I had the best medicines at the ser-
vice of the sick, with advice gratis. In a
short time I had many applications, to whom
I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills.
These are most useful to an explorer, as
possessing unimpaired purgative properties
they create an undeniable effect upon the
patient, which satisfies him of their
value."Diseases in which it is found eminently
useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea,
Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism,
Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hys-
teria, &c.The Right Hon. Earl Russell communi-
cated to the College of Physicians and J. T.
Davenport that he had received information
to the effect that the only remedy of any
service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—
See Lancet, Dec. 8, 1864.From A. Montgomery Esq., late Inspec-
tor of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne
is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia,
Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly
owe my restoration to health, after eighteen
months' severe suffering, and when other
remedies had failed."Sole Manufacturer—
J. T. DAVENPORT,
88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1/2, 2s. 6d. & 4s. 6d.
The Public are further cautioned, a
forgery of the Government Stamp having
come to the knowledge of the Board of
Inland Revenue.

21st/77 1/2 2/6 20c/77

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENTIs a certain remedy for bad legs, bad
breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It
acts miraculously in healing ulcerations,
curing skin diseases, and in arresting and
subduing all inflammation.Mr. J. T. Davenport, in his account of his
extraordinary travels in China, published
in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity
of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to
the people, and nothing could exceed their
gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls,
butter, and home-bred poultry upon us,
until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment
was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas,
and the demand became so great that I
was obliged to keep up the small remaining
stock."Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Ven-
dors throughout the World.

17 1/2 2/6 14c/77

Intimations.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMAN'S
STORES.Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna, and
Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
Jams and Jellies,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits,
PURE SALAD OIL,
Mustard, Vinegar,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
Fresh Salmon and Herrings,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
Yarmouth Blenders,
BLACKWELL WHITEBREAD,
Prepared Soups, in Tins,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS, and Bacon, in Tins,
PRESERVED ONIONS,
Oxford and Cambridge Sauces,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
Yorkshire Game and Pork Pies,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
Plum Puddings,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous
other table delicacies, may be had
from most Storekeepers.CAUTION.
To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles
or jars, they should invariably be
destroyed when empty.Goods should always be examined upon
delivery, to detect any attempt at
substitution of articles of
inferior brands.All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse &
Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and
Capsules of the Bottles,
Jars and Tins.CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
50, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON
16jun/77 1/2 5/2 16jun/78BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS,
supplying the HIGHEST AMOUNT OF
NOURISHMENT
to the
MOST DIGESTIBLE
FORM.SAVORY & MOORE,
149, New Bond Street, London,
and all
Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,
Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE
(Ex Army Med. Staff)
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
GENUINE.CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P.
Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was
undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne,
that the story of the Defendant Freeman,
being the Inventor was deliberately untrue;
which he regretted had been sworn to.
Eminent Hospital Physicians of London
stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the
discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they pre-
scribe it largely, and mean no other than
Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.The public, therefore, are cautioned
against using any other than
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Remedial uses and action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet,
refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the
system, restores the deranged functions,
and stimulates healthy action of the secre-
tions of the body, without creating any of
those unpleasant results attending the use
of opium. Old and young may take it all
hours and times when requisite. Thou-
sands of persons testify to its marvellous
good effects and wonderful cures, while
medical men extol its virtues most exten-
sively, using it in great quantities in the
following diseases:—Diseases in which it is found eminently
useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea,
Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism,
Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hys-
teria, &c.The Right Hon. Earl Russell communi-
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Davenport that he had received information
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See Lancet, Dec. 8, 1864.From A. Montgomery Esq., late Inspec-
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Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly
owe my restoration to health, after eighteen
months' severe suffering, and when other
remedies had failed."Sole Manufacturer—
J. T. DAVENPORT,
88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1/2, 2s. 6d. & 4s. 6d.
The Public are further cautioned, a
forgery of the Government Stamp having
come to the knowledge of the Board of
Inland Revenue.

21st/77 1/2 2/6 20c/77

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
Extract from a Letter
dated 15th May, 1872,
from an old inhabitant of Hoxton,
near Westminster, Wilt:—
"I must also beg to say that your
Pills are an excellent medicine for
me, and I certainly do enjoy good
health, sound sleep, and a good
appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills.
I am 78 years old."Respectfully,
To the Proprietors of
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS,
London.

15sep/77 1/2 2/6 14c/78

Intimations.

BEAR'S
SMOKING MIXTURE
& BIRDSEYE
TOBACCO.The proprietor of these highly celebrated Tobacco begs to call
the attention of the public to the various brands, below, manu-
factured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and
Cape tobacco.CAUTION.—The public
should be aware that
this mixture is never sold except in
tins and packets, and is
entirely different from
any other tobacco, bearing a
trade mark of the Proprietor
on the wrapper.TRADE MARK.
Virginia Shag Tobacco.
York River Tobacco.
Cape Tobacco.
Birdseye.
Cut Cavendish.
Barnum Tobacco.
Persian.
Latakia Tobacco.
Oronoko.
Imperial.
Smoking Mixture.

CIGARETTES. BRAND—"STAR OF THE EAST."

Manufactory—Great Suffolk Street, Southwark, London.

THOMAS BEAR, Proprietor.

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins
have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,
thus,which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE, and without which note is genuine.Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London,
&c., &c.; and by Grocers and Chemists throughout the World.

11no/76 1/2 5/2 11no/77

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The Best Remedy For
Acidity of the Stomach, Heart
burn, Headache, Gout and
Indigestion.And the best Mild Aperient for Delicate
Constitutions, Ladies, Children
and Invalids, and for regular
use in Warm Climates.Dinneford & Co.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON.
And of Druggists and Storekeepers,
throughout the World.N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S
MAGNESIA.
Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.
24mr/77 1/2 5/2 23mr/78FREDERIC ALGAR,
COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMIS-
SION AGENT.
11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,
LONDON.THE Colonial Press supplied with News-
papers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses,
Papers, Correspondents, Letters, and any
European Goods on London terms.NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
Colonial Newspapers received at the office
are regularly filed for the inspection of
Advertisers and the Public.PRICE \$6.
THE TREATY PORTS
OF
China and Japan.A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF
THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH PE-
KING, YEDO, SINGAPORE AND MACAO.FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & YACHT ME-
MORIAL FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS,
AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.Svo. pp. 618. With 29 MAPS and PLANS
by
WM. F. MAYNES, N. B. DENNIS, and
CHAS. KING.COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B.
DENNIS, F.R.S.
LONDON: N. TAYLOR & Co.
HONGKONG: China Mail Office.The scope of this work includes detailed
descriptions of important Sites and Monu-
ments, notes on the Climate and general
topography, FAUNA, FLORA, GEOLOGY
and METEOROLOGY of each Port and its
neighbourhood, with HISTORICAL NOTICES
and minute details respecting the rise and
progress and social characteristics of the
various foreign settlements. To these particu-
lars are added summaries and statistics of
the TRADE of each open Port, compiled from
official returns, together with statements
respecting COINAGE, CURRENCY, and EX-
CHANGES, LINES OF STEAM COMMUNICATION,
DISTANCES, and rates of PASSAGE MONEY.
Hints, and recommendations to travellers,
giving full particulars of OUTFIT and mode
of proceeding to the less frequented settle-
ments are also included, combined with
notes on DOMESTIC MARKETS and Mode
of living.In addition to furnishing similar particu-
lars the Section devoted to Hongkong
contains an historical sketch forming a
chronological index of the chief events
which occupied public attention between
1841 and 1866, including POLITICAL EVENTS,
Changes in the GOVERNMENT SERVICE, the
ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of EXHIBITION
RESIDENTS, a record of the most notable
FRANCHISES, BARRIERS, MURDERS, FRAUDS,
FIRE and Criminal TRAILS, ADDRESSERS
and PARLIAMENTS, &c., &c.The appendix contains full tables of the
various steam companies' lines. It also
includes a CATALOGUE of over 440 works
published in the English language upon
China and Japan, while a copious INDEX
at the end of the work affords a ready
means of reference to the reader.

11no/76 1/2 5/2 11no/77

THE OCEANIC CHINA MAIL.
(This is the only paper in China.)
PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE
IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely
printed matter.THIS Mail-Summary is compiled from
the Daily China Mail, is published
twice a month on the morning of the
English Mail's departure, and is a re-
cord of each fortnight's current history
of events in China and Japan, con-
tributed in original reports and collated
from the journals published at the various
ports in those countries.It contains Shipping news from Shanghai,
Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete
Commercial Summary.Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage
paid 50 cents) \$11 per annum (postage
paid \$13.00).Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY
BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham
Street, not later than the evening before the
departure of the English Mail Steamer.Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily
China Mail.The Best Investment of the Day
for a Small Outlay.And where there is no previous knowledge
of the business required, is a Lemonade,
Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Machine, as
the abject is so much on the increase
for Aerated Drinks. The book of 80 pages
of illustrations and information, forwarded
free.BARNETT, SON & FOSTER,
Engineers,
236, FORT STREET, HONGKONG,
London, England.HONG LISTS.
Circular, large sheet.THE AMENDED HONG LIST
in English and Chinese, con-
taining the Names of all the most
important Companies, Institutions
and Mercantile Houses in the
Colony.Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50
per dozen.
At the "China Mail" Office.

11no/76 1/2 5/2 11no/77

Intimations.

PERFUMERY.
J. & E. Atkinson'sESS; WHITE ROSE—WOOD VIOLET
—and STEPHANOTIS; EAU DE
COLOGNE—LAVENDER
WATER.PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA,
CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.
Sold by all first-class dealers throughout
the World.J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK
—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre,"
printed in seven colours.

May/77 1

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS,
BEETLES,
and all other insects are destroyed by
KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING
POWDERwhich is quite harmless to Domestic
Animals.Sold in tins 1s. and 2s. 6d. each, by THOMAS
KEATING, St. Paul's Churchyard, London,
and all Chemists. The 1s. tins are so made
that the Powder is easily distributed from
them, and will be found a great improve-
ment on the old paper packets. In exter-
minating Beetles the success of this powder
is extraordinary, and no one need be
troubled by those pests. It is perfectly
clean in application.

Sold in Tins and Bottles, by all Druggists.

KEATING'S
Bon Bons or Worm Tablets.A purely VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in
appearance and taste, furnishing a most
agreeable method of administering the only
certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread
Worms. It is a perfectly safe and mild
preparation, and is especially adapted for
children.TESTIMONIAL.
Mr. KEATING, Medical Hall,
Gildersome, Nov. 28th, 1876.Dear Sir,—I think it nothing but my
duty to inform you of the immense sale I
have for your Worm Tablets, which I may
justly say is enormous, and in every case
gives the greatest satisfaction.I have now
stocked two bottles containing the Bonad
Worm brought me during the last few days
by customers, one Worm 40 yards long. I
dare not be without the remedy.—Yours
respectfully,M. A. WALKER.
Sold in Bottles, by all Chemists and
Druggists.REWARD AND CAUTION.—Whereas I am
informed fraudulent imitations of this un-
surpassed remedy have been sold, I hereby
request anyone knowing of the vendor of
the same to communicate with me, and on
conviction of the offender a liberal reward
will be paid.

7ap/77 1/2 2/6 30sep/77

CAUTION.
J. & F. MARTELL'S
BRANDY.It having come to our knowledge that
spurious imitations are imported, Con-
sumers should be careful to see that they
obtain the genuine article with our Brand,
which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.
Agents: MATTHEW CLARK & SONS, 72,
Great Tower Street, London.MARTELL & Co.
31mr/77 1/2 5/2 30mr/78FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD SCALESMADE WITH THE
Latest and Most Valuable
Improvements.Adapted to the Standard of all Nations,
Packed ready for Shipping.RECEIVED HIGHEST MEDALS AT
World's Fair, London, 1851.
World's Fair, New York, 1853.
World's Fair, Paris, 1855.
World's Fair, Vienna, 1857.
World's Fair, Santiago (Chile), 1876.
World's Fair, Philadelphia, 1876.FAIRBANKS & Co.
NEW YORK.
FAIRBANKS & Co.
LONDON, ENG.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & Co.
BOSTON, MASS.

31mr/77 1/2 5/2 28sep/77

Mr. Andrew Wind,
News Agent, &c.4188, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK;
is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Ad-
vertisements, &c., for the China Mail,
Overland China Mail, and China Review.

NOW READY.

BUDDHISM, its HISTORY, THEORY AND
POPULAR BELIEFS, in three Lectures.
By Dr. H. J. R. H. Second Edition. One
Volume, 8vo. Price, \$1.50.Orders will be received by Messrs. Lane,
Owen & Co.
Bangkok, July 21, 1877.

81mr/77 1/2 5/2 28sep/77

Intimations.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, a
pleasant tonic and refreshing adjunct
to the Toilet and Bath, a reviving scent
and a powerful disinfectant. For warm
climates it is invaluable.RIMMEL'S OLEBRATED—LAVEN-
DER WATER.RIMMEL'S TREBLE DISTILLED
EAU DE COLOGNE.RIMMEL'S MUCH IMPROVED FLO-
RIDA WATER.RIMMEL'S JOCKEY CLUB, and other
fragrant perfumes.RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE and GLY-
CERINE gives the hair a beautiful gloss
without greasing it, nourishes the roots,
and imparts an agreeable coolness to the
head.RIMMEL'S PURE WHITE GLYCE-
RINE SOAP, BROWN WINDSOR,
HONEY, ALMOND, LETTUCE, COAL-
TAR, and other SOAPS in bars or cakes.RIMMEL'S VIOLETTINE, VIOLET,
ROSE, ROSE-LEAF and other TOILET
POWDERS, in boxes and packets.RIMMEL'S AQUADENTINE cleans
whitens, and preserves the Teeth, refreshes
the mouth, and sweetens the Breath.RIMMEL'S PHOTOCHROME, for im-
parting to the Hair or Beard a perfectly
natural and permanent shade.N.B.—All Rimmel's Pre-
parations will bear the name of the
famous Trade Mark.E. RIMMEL, Perfumer by appointment to
H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96,
Strand, London.

31st/77 1/2 5/2 28/78

Protected by Royal Letters Patent,
Dated October 11th, 1869.THE NEW CURATIVE AGENT, and only Re-
liable Remedy for Nervous and Liver
Complaints.(OSONIC OXYGEN)
This Phosphodyne is pronounced by
the most eminent members of the Medical Pro-
fession to be unequalled for its power in restor-
ing the vitality of the body, by its supplying
all the essential constituents of the blood and
nervous substance, and for developing all the powers
and functions of the system to the highest degree.It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in
its action, while retaining all its extraordinary
properties; and as a specific, surpassing all
known therapeutic agents of the present day, it
cures the speedy and permanent cure of—Nervous
Prostration, Liver Complaints, Palpitation of the
Heart, Dizziness, Noise in the Head and Ears,
Loss of Energy and Appetite, Hypochondria,
Female Complaints, General Debility, Indiges-
tion, Flatulence, Incapacity for Study or Busi-
ness, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Shivering of
Breath, Trembling of the hands and limbs, Im-
paired Nutrition, Mental and Physical Depression,
Consumption in its first stages only, Timidity,
Eruptions of the Skin, Impaired Sight and
Memory, Nervous Famies, Impoverished Blood,
Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature
Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system
arising from whatever cause. The action of the
Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand, it
restores the principle which constitutes nervous
energy, and on the other the most powerful blood
and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a
marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and
broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves
the functions of assimilation to such a degree,
that where for years an emaciated, nervous,
cadaverous, and semi-comatose condition has existed,
the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and
firmness, and the whole system return to a state
of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts elec-
trically upon the organization; for instance, it
assists nature to generate that human electricity
which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular,
nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It
operates on the system without exciting any or
through upon the individual as to the process.It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach,
and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet
mildness unparalleled in medicine.

Intimations.

Volume Sixth of the
"CHINA REVIEW."

No. 1.—Vol. VI.

—OF THE—

"CHINA REVIEW"
CONTAINS—

Chinese Studies and Official Interpretation in the Colony of Hongkong.
Constitutional Law of the Chinese Empire.
The Tang Hou Chi, A Modern Chinese Novel.
A Chinese Primer.
The Law of Inheritance.
Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.
Notes and Queries:—
Chinese Marriages.
Studies in Words.
The Educational Curriculum of the Chinese.
Restoration of the Old Sounds of the Chinese Language.
Notes on Chinese Grammar.
Russian Sinologists.
Asiatic and Chinese.
The Word "Swallow."
Corrigenda.—Chinese Studies and Official Interpretation in the Colony of Hongkong.

China Mail Office,
Hongkong, September 1, 1877.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR AMOY.

The Steamship
"ESMERALDA,"
Captain O'Brien, will be de-
parted as above on MON-
DAY, the 1st October, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
A. MACG. HEATON,
Agent.
Hongkong, September 20, 1877. ocl

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship
"YANTZSE,"
E. SCHULTZ, Master, will be
departed for the above
Port on MONDAY, the 1st October, at
4 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, September 20, 1877. ocl

FOR HOIHOW & HAIFONG.

The Steamship
"ALBA,"
Capt. F. Asbury, will be de-
parted for the above Ports
on MONDAY, the 1st October, at 5 p.m.,
instead of as previously advertised.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, September 20, 1877. ocl

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

The Spanish Steamer
"MARIPELES,"
Munoz, Master, will be de-
parted as above on MON-
DAY Next, the 1st October, at 5 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, September 20, 1877. ocl

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE,
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling off the usual Coast Ports to land
Mails and Passengers.)
The Eastern and Australian
Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer
"BRISBANE,"
will be departed as above
on MONDAY, the 8th October, at 4 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, September 20, 1877. ocl

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:—

MIBRO, British barque, Capt. Clark.—
Capt. Clark.
ABEADY, British barque, Capt. Nicoll.
—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
VISCONT MACDUFF, British 3-m. sch. lar.
Capt. Wm. Wright.—Borneo Co., Limited.
CRIBBIE, American ship, Captain W.
Lull.—Stimson & Co.
WOODVILLE, British barque, Captain
Nielsen.—Wm. Pu au & Co.
ALPHINGTON, British barque, Captain G.
Cunningham.—Wielor & Co.
CORINNE, British barque, Capt. Robert-
son.—Wielor & Co.
CHIFABAN, British barque, Capt. Mac-
Kenzie.—Chinese.
ANIE S. HALL, American bark, Captain
C. H. Nelson.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
RAMANATTIANUHAR, British str., Captain
Hopkins.—Yuen Fat Hong.
CHERBURY, British ship, Captain E.
Shrewsbury.—Wielor & Co.
MELVINE, German barque, Captain Th.
Pfleger.—Melchers & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 20, Yesso, British steamer, 860, S.
Ashton, Foochow Sept. 20, Amoy 26, and
Swatow 28, General.—Douglas Lapraik
& Co.
Sept. 20, Melvina, German barque, 887,
Th. Pfleger, Cardiff May 20, Capt.—
Melchers & Co.

DEPARTURES.
Sept. 20, Humboldt, for Whampoa.
20, Zambonga, for Singapore.
20, Georgia, for Newchwang.
20, Yotung, for Hoihow.
20, Sindh, for Marcellis, &c.
20, Nimrod, for Newchwang.
20, Kim Yung Tye, for Bangkok.
20, Holyrood, for Hoihow.

CLEARED.
Johanne, for New York.
Ulysses, for Shanghai.
Huronyus, for Newchwang.
Eudoxie Adolphine, for Quinhon.
Reina, for Macao.
E. M. Young, for Newchwang.
Banian, for Amoy.
Aloe, for Yokohama.
Mere, for Newchwang.

PASSENGERS.
Per Yesso, from Coast Port, Mr. Juvet,
1 Indian, and 160 Chinese.

DEPARTED.
Per Sindh, for Saigon, Revd. Leprince,
and 4 Chinese; for Singapore, Mr. and Mrs.
E. Cope, 4 children, and 3 servants, Mr.
Ponce de Leon, and 1 Chinese; for Galle,
Mr. Jackson; for Marcellis, Mr. and Mrs.
Destien, Messrs. Arnold, Gilman, Jovet
and child, D. Tester, A. Brooks, and A.
Holzing.—From Shanghai: for Singapore,
Mr. Finlayson; for Galle, Mr. Whitehead;
for Port Said, Mr. Christophe; for Mar-
cellis, Mr. and Mrs. Jerdin, Mr. and Mrs.
Knoop, Mrs. Peters, Messrs. Cottin, Wil-
hamson, Clausen, Head, and 2 Chinese.
—From Yokohama: for Marcellis, Messrs.
G. Nelson, and Lamplin.
Per Zambonga, for Singapore, 400 Chi-
nese.
Per Yotung, for Hoihow, 35 Chinese.
Per Kim Yung Tye, for Bangkok, 10
Chinese.
Per Holyrood, for Hoihow, 4 Chinese.

TO DEPART.
Per E. Adolphine, for Quinhon, 4 Chi-
nese.
Per E. M. Young, for Newchwang, 1
Chinese.
Per Banian, for Amoy, 6 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
The British steamer Yesso reports: Foo-
chow to Amoy and Swatow fresh N.E.
winds and fine weather. Swatow to Hong-
kong moderate Easterly winds decreasing,
as we approached Hongkong. In Foo-
chow—Srs. Glengades, Olympia, and
Europe, H. M. S. Nassau and Maggie. In
Amoy—Srs. Consolation and Emily, and
H. M. S. Hornet. In Swatow—Srs.
Whitehall, Fochow, Swatow, and Norma.
Passed S. S. Namoa in River bound in.

Charters Elected.

The following charters have been effected
during the last week:—
British bark Woodville, 714, hence to
London, private.
American ship Henry S. Sanford, 1169,
hence to New York, private.
German bark Butha, 442, hence to
Hamburg, private.
British ship, Baulan, 760, Amoy to New
York, private.
British bark Glamorganshire, 456, New-
chwang to Hongkong, 26 cents per pioul,
25 lay days.
German bark Malvina, 499, Newchwang
to Hongkong, 27½ cents per pioul, 25 lay
days.
British bark Georgina, 314, Newchwang
to Whampoa, 30 cents per pioul, 22 lay days.
British bark Nimrod, 695, Newchwang
to Swatow, 24 cents per pioul, 30 lay days.
American bark Quilicatey, 826, New-
chwang to Swatow, 22 cents per pioul.
British bark Mene, 629, Newchwang to
Swatow, 28½ cents per pioul, 25 lay days.
British bark E. M. Young, 345, New-
chwang to Swatow, 28½ cents per pioul, 24
lay days.
American schooner Annie S. Hall, 455,
Newchwang to Swatow, 28½ cents per pioul,
25 lay days.
British steamer Pernambuco, 643, Hong-
kong to Saigon, \$1,200 in full.
British steamer Penado, 652, Saigon to
Manila, private.
German steamer Cassandra, 928, Swatow
to Singapore, \$8 per head, 10 lay days.
British schooner Viscount Macduff, 289,
hence to Haiphong and back, \$1,900 in
full, 25 lay days.
British bark Anazi, 468, cleared for
Guam.
British ship Sydenham, 1063, has taken
the berth for London, rate nominally £2
per 60 feet.
British ship Northampton, 1161, has
taken the berth for Singapore, having been
ordered to that Port from home.

CARGOES.

Per American ship A. S. Davis, Hong-
kong to San Francisco, sailed September
15th, 1877:—26,352 bags Rice each 50 lbs.,
881 bags Beans each 50 lbs., 118 bags Coffee
each 100 lbs., 100 bags Pepper each 100 lbs.,
2,677 pkgs. Oil, 653 pkgs. Soy, 810 pkgs.
Sambao, 160 pkgs. Paper, 117 cases Pre-
serves, 40 cases Vermicelli, 361 rolls Mat-
ting, 260 pkgs. Fire Crackers, 768 pkgs.
Tea (Souchong) 15,800 lbs., 267 half-chests
Tea (Tamsy Oolong) gross 180,888 lbs.,
18,600 blocks Granite, and 13,109 pkgs.
Sundries.
Per S. S. Sindh, Hongkong to London,
sailed 24th September, 1877:—225,394 lbs.
Canton Oolong, 266,067 lbs. Canton Sc. Or.
Pekoe, 72,680 lbs. Canton Scented
Opier, and 16,810 lbs. Canton Sorts.—
Total 878,761 lbs. 29 pkgs. Silk Piece
Goods, 840 pkgs. Waste Silk, and 689 pkgs.
Sundries.
Per S. S. Sindh, called 25th September,
1877:—For Continent, 515 bales Silk, 13
bales Waste Silk, 78 bales Cotton, 2 cases
Silks, 358 half-chests and 200 boxes Tea,
and 407 pkgs. Sundries. For London, 857
bales Silk, 30 bales Waste Silk, 10 cases
Pongees, 56 cases Silks, 450 chests, 2,732
half-chests, 11,880 boxes, and 329 pkgs.
Tea, 3 cases Treasure (\$23,000), and 889
pkgs. Sundries.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For AMOY, TAIWAN, and TAMSUI.—
Per TAIWAN, at 11.30 a.m.; on Mon-
day, the 1st October.
For AMOY.—
Per ESMERALDA, at 11.30 a.m.; on
Monday, the 1st October.
For SWATOW.—
Per CASSANDRA, at 1.30 p.m.; on
Monday, the 1st October.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For SHANGHAI.—
Per YANTZSE, at 3.30 p.m., on Mon-
day, the 1st October.
For HOIHOW & HAIFONG.—
Per ALBA, at 4.30 p.m., on Monday,
the 1st October, instead of as pre-
viously notified.
For AMOY and MANILA.—
Per MARIVELES, at 4.30 p.m., on
Monday, the 1st October.
For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.—
Per YESSO, at 11.30 a.m., on Tuesday,
the 2nd October.
For YOKOHAMA & SAN FRANCISCO.—
Per GAELIC, at 2.30 p.m., on Tuesday,
the 2nd October, instead of as pre-
viously notified.
For BANGKOK.—
Per RAJANATTIANUHAR, at 4.30
p.m., on Tuesday, the 2nd Oct.

MAILS BY THE TORRES STRAITS PACKET.—

The Australian Contract Packet BRIS-
BANE, will be despatched from
Hongkong on MONDAY, the 8th
October, with Mails for Singapore,
Somerset, Cocktown, Cleveland Bay,
Bowen, Kappel Bay, Brisbane, Sydney,
Tasmania, New Zealand, and Mel-
bourne.

Correspondence cannot be Registered after
3.15 p.m.

The Mails will be closed at 3.30 p.m.

Correspondence for New Zealand must be
specially directed via Torres Straits, or
it will be sent via Galle.

Correspondence for Southern Australia can
be sent by this route if desired, but
as a general rule it is better to send
it via Galle.

Hongkong, September 20, 1877. ocl

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.—

The English Contract Packet KHIVA
will be despatched with the Mails for
Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the
13th October.

The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, the 10th October.—

5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.
6 p.m., Post Office closes except the NIGHT
Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, the 11th October.—

7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale
of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late
Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted with
Late Fee of 18 cents extra
to Postage till

11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes
entirely.

11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only
addressed to the United Kingdom
via Brindisi, or to India, &c.) may
be posted on board the Packet with
Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage
till

11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally
closed.

Hongkong, September 24, 1877. ocl

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right
Reverend Bishop Burdon, The Rev. E.
Duffy, Acting Colonial Chaplain. At
11 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson,
acting Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m.,
Morning Prayer, &c.

UNION CHURCH.—Minister, Rev. James
Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m.
Afternoon, 6 p.m.

St. PETER'S SHAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev.
J. Henderson. Service at 6 p.m., every
Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer
and Communion on the First Sunday in
each month at 11 a.m.

St. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev.
A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo San
Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning
Prayer:—Liturgy, Ante-Communion,
and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3
p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Com-
munion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in
the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke,
every Sunday, at 10.30 a.m., in the
Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House,
West Point.

Miscellaneous.

Application for Shares in the North China
Insurance Co. must be made on or
before this date.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Miscellaneous.

Bank Holiday.

Shipping.

Noon.—Emeralda leaves for Amoy.
Noon.—Taiwan leaves for Formosa.

4 p.m.—Yantze leaves for Shanghai.
5 p.m.—Alba leaves for Hoihow, &c.
5 p.m.—Maritima leaves for Attoy.

Meeting.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Zealand Lodge.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, October 2.—

Noon.—Yesso leaves for Coast Ports.
3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s
Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San
Francisco.

FRIDAY, October 5:—
Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs.
Lane, Crawford & Co.

SATURDAY, October 6:—
4 p.m.—Sale of Houses, at the Upper
Station Street.

MONDAY, October 8:—
4 p.m.—Brisbane leaves for Singapore, &c.

THURSDAY, October 11:—
Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports
of Call and Europe.

THE
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS

OF

DRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY REQUI-
SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,
AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT

MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS

OF

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,
Gingerale, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla
Water, and other Aerated Waters.The Manufacture is under direct and
continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced
at 7.40 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPT. 29, 1877.

A few more remarks respecting the
recent speech of His Excellency the
Governor and we have finished with it.
In briefly noting, a short time ago, Mr.
Hennessy's proposal to adopt the separate
system in the gaol, we said it was simply
a question of expense. The value of the
system in the way of rendering imprison-
ment disagreeable is unquestionable. If
there be any inhumanity, either in flogging
Chinese criminals, or in keeping them in
separate confinement, we should say a
greater amount of it lies in the latter
than in the former. The disadvan-
tages of the present system are very
applied in the last report
of the Superintendent of the Singa-
pore Prison. "European prisoners,"
the Superintendent states, "who remain
in association, appear scarcely to regard
their imprisonment as any punishment;
they break stones, make mats, pick
oakum, and mess together during the day.
At night they are locked up in wards
containing from five to ten men, and they
appear to pass very pleasant evenings.
There is some ground to believe that men
requiring medical care have committed
an offence hoping to gain admission to
this Prison, where they are treated in a
comfortable Hospital free of expense,
rather than go to the General Hospital
where they are charged 75 cents a day." Should Mr. Hennessy abolish flogging we
are inclined to believe the adoption of
the separate system will become almost
a necessity, if anything approaching security
is to be enjoyed in the Colony. As we
have said before, the great objection to
the adoption of the system will be that
of expense. Mr. Hennessy himself assures
us that the carrying out of the scheme
will entail "considerable expense," and
it is satisfactory to know that he intends
taking the decision of the Legislative
Council on the matter.

The branding of prisoners is a practice
that may be well discontinued if His
Excellency is assured that, with the
Chinese element in the Police Force, there
will be no difficulty in identifying re-
turned criminals, and that such iden-
tifications can be accepted as trustworthy.
The objection that these marks prevent
the men from following an honest
course of life even if so minded is
no doubt a strong one.
It may not have been noticed that,
even presuming His Excellency's famous
statistics in regard to the increase of
crime in the Colony during the last ten
years are trustworthy, they by no
means indicate a state of affairs that
may be considered serious or even al-
together unsatisfactory. We have pointed
out very fully on previous occasions why
these figures cannot be accepted as trust-
worthy, and we have no doubt whatever
that most of the reasons advanced are
sound ones, but, take as unquestioned
facts Mr. Hennessy's figures for showing
the increase of serious crime during the
period in question, and what do we find?
The fact is that they do not show an
increase, excepting last year and in
1871. Crime would probably rise with
any marketable article in its fluc-
tuations, and it is only reasonable to sup-
pose that the increase in each of these
two years in the number of serious
offences committed in the Colony was
accidental, anyway Mr. Hennessy him-
self tells us that the statistics of any
one year may be fallacious—a statement
that seems to be proved by the facts
that in the year following 1871 crime
was an almost proportionate decrease in
crime, while Mr. Hennessy assured us in
his speech that the number of prisoners in
the Gaol at the present time is far less
than last year, when he shows an increase
of crime took place. Mr. Hennessy's
figures for the nine years previous to 1876
were as follows:—1867, crimes 1,468;
1868, crimes 1,249; 1869, crimes 967;
1870, crimes 1,387; 1871, crimes 1,483;
1872, crimes 1,394; 1873, crimes 1,316;
1874, crimes 1,168; and 1875, crimes
1,395. It will be thus seen that there
were 63 fewer cases of serious crime in
1876 than in 1867. Last year there
was what we believe to have been an
accidental increase in serious crime of
about 64 per cent. Serious crime, we
may add, includes unlawful possession,
larcenies, all graver offences—all offences,
in fact, that are commonly regarded as
criminal. It may be useful to add that
under the returns of minor offences for
1876, are given 1022 cases of nuisances;
738 of obstructions in thoroughfares; 791
of Chinese without passes; 243 of street
noise by hawkers; 449 of mendicancy;
427 of breaches of Market Ordinance;
and 64 of breaches of Harbour regula-

tions. Such offences as these ought
hardly to be taken into account when
considering the state of crime in a
Colony. Any number of them can be
manufactured by ordinance, and by a
little activity on the part of the police.

Mr. Hennessy's policy is evidently to
be guided by that of the Colonial Office.
He is to have the authority of the Colonial
Office for everything he does. This
would not so much matter if the policy
of the Colonial Office could not be guided
by Mr. Hennessy. It is quite certain that
the Colonial Office has no strong feelings
in regard to flogging, seeing that it is
extensively practised in the British Isles
at the present day, but it is equally
certain that Mr. Hennessy's policy on
this matter will be fully approved by the
Colonial Office. Reading the despatches
"relating to Prison Discipline and the
Increase of Crime in Hongkong" recently
forwarded by Mr. Hennessy, it is im-
possible for Earl Carnarvon, snugly
enveloped in Downing Street, to arrive
at any other conclusion than that the
criminal state of this Colony is absolutely
rotten; and that the most horrible
barbarities have been practised for
many years past on Chinese criminal-
lars here, both in public and in the
Gaol. We are sorry that Mr. Hen-
nessy exhibits so much anxiety to draw
desperate pictures of crime and its pun-
ishment in this Colony for the information
of Earl Carnarvon. The best Governors
who have administered this Colony have
been those who have exhibited a cer-
tain amount of independence of the
Colonial Office, and endeavoured to
govern the Colony according to its
circumstances. They left it, respected
by the native as well as the foreign
community. When the Chinese live
on bread instead of rice; perform
their manual operations like civilized
Christians, and give up opium, then
Hongkong can probably be extremely
well governed after the principles "again
and again laid down by Earl Carnarvon."

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL."]

(Via Southern Route.)

LONDON, 26th September, 1877.

THE WAR.

The Turks have occupied a stronghold in
Roumania opposite Silistria.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We learn that the E. & A. mail steamer
Brisbane left Singapore on the 27th inst.,
for this port, bringing on the mailing
Normandy mails. We are glad to hear
that the Normandy is all right again, and
left Sydney to-day for Singapore.

Mr. Herbert Cope, who left by the French
mail for Singapore to-day, to open a Branch
of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at
that port, will be missed as a leading
amateur in our musical associations, and
as one of the most hearty supporters of the
useful local institution known as the
Temperance Hall.

FREDERICK WHORLE, a seaman belonging to
the British ship Northampton, met with a
rather serious accident yesterday afternoon,
having fallen from the main deck down
the after hold. He was picked up insen-
sible and steps were at once taken by Capt.
Clare and the Water Police to have him
removed to the Civil Hospital, where he
now lies in a critical condition.

An Inquest was held to-day at the Gaol on
the body of Leong Aloi, a prisoner, by Mr.
J. Russell, Coroner, with Messrs. C. D.
Bottomley, J. Lemke, and D. Muschberger.
The deceased was under committal for trial
at the Supreme Court, for larceny and re-
turning from deportation. His case was to
have been tried at this Sessions, but owing
to his being then in hospital under treat-
ment for consumption, the trial was post-
poned. The Jury returned a verdict of
death from natural causes.

By the arrival of the Coast steamer Yesso
(Captain S. Ashton) we learn that a typhoon
occurred in the neighbourhood of Hainan
Strait on the 22nd instant, which seems to
have been even more disastrous in its
results than that reported by the Taiwan.
This cyclone would appear to have been
quite distinct from the typhoon experienced
by the Taiwan, as its worst effects were
being felt 60 miles to the northward while
the Yesso and Taiwan were speaking each
other in fine weather. While regretting
the loss occasioned, it is pleasing to have to
record that the popular commander of the
Yesso has embraced the opportunity of
assisting a shipwrecked crew and rescuing a
disabled officer, besides saving several Chi-
nese from a watery grave. It appears that,
while the Yesso was on her way to Foochow,
and while passing into Hainan Strait on
the 22nd, signals of distress were observed
flying from a small rocky islet. A boat
was immediately sent to the place, when the
shipwrecked crew of the American schooner
Florence Bailey was found, that vessel
having been engaged in saving operations
on the 22nd. The Captain of the schooner
reported that his vessel had been blown on
shore in the height of a typhoon at 11 a.m.
on Saturday morning (22nd), and he de-
scribed the wind to have been of such
terrible force that the schooner went to

pieces the moment she struck—in fact, the
wind was so strong that they could not
stand up to it. This statement was cer-
tainly borne out by the large quantity of
wrecks of fishing-boats to be seen strewn
about the neighbourhood and similar
evidences which had been passed aloft.
Captain Ashton at once offered to take the
shipwrecked men from the island and con-
vey them to Foochow; but the Captain of
the wrecked schooner preferred to remain
there for a few days, in the hope of saving
some of the diving and other gear employed
in the saving operations. The offer, how-
ever, was gladly accepted so far as regarded
the Second Officer of the Florence Bailey,
who had been badly hurt during the
hurricane; and that officer was taken on
to Foochow, and placed in Hospital there.
Everything necessary in the way of pro-
visions, and water, &c., was given to the
unfortunate men on the islet, and on the
matter being reported, on arrival in port, to
the American Consul at Foochow, a Chinese
gunboat was soon ordered to be got in
readiness to proceed to the assistance of the
shipwrecked crew. Several Chinese junk-
men were also rescued by the Yesso people
from the floating wrecks of junks drifting
about the neighbourhood.

The curious feature of this storm is its
immense force considering the smallness of
its circumference. At 11 a.m. of the 22nd
—when the Florence Bailey was driven
ashore by the full force of the typhoon—
the Yesso was not more than sixty miles
south of the wreck, and saw no indications
whatever of bad weather. The wind—
which blew with typhoon force for only
three or four hours—was described by the
Captain of the schooner to have been N.E.
at 8 a.m. and S.E. at 11 a.m. on the day
in question; the Barometer having
fallen over an inch. From a reference to
the Taiwan's report we observe that the
typhoon through which she passed com-
menced at about 11 p.m. of the 21st, and
ended at about 7 or 8 a.m. of the 22nd;
the centre of the storm having passed about
2.30 a.m. of 22nd. These peculiar facts
may be accounted for by those who are well
versed in

Dramatis Personæ.

THE FALSE AND THE TRUE.

Down by a little pretty brook,
Whose wavelets laughingly frolic took,
And o'er the stones went skipping,
Two little children, boy and girl,
With sun-brown cheeks and tangled curls,
Came tripping.

As, boy and girl-like, on they passed
Where giant boughs deep shadows cast,
Hand clasping hand so tightly,
Said he at length, "O little love,
I love you all the world above!"
Full lightly.

And she, in all her love for him,
Not seeing that his love was dim,
But trusting him full surely,
Looked up with eyes of heaven's blue,
While his lips whispered, "I love you,"
Demurely.

The silent years had flitted fast,
And once again the maiden passed,
The brooklet pathway taking:
And as of old the wavelets played,
And little circling eddies made,
O'er smooth-wave pebbles breaking.

And as the maiden lingered stood,
A picture of sweet womanhood,
Pure, true, and tender-hearted,
She heard the voice she loved so well,
To other ears its love-tale told,
The tale of days departed.

"O love," it said, "O little love,
I love you all the world above!"
Sweet story older never!
But the little maiden's dream had fled,
Her loving trust lay cold and dead,
For ever and for ever.

And though that sweet pure-hearted one
Might still find love beneath the sun
That would desert her never,
She felt it pass without regret,
For while some whisper and forget,
True love lives on for ever.

—G. W. Weatherly.

STARLIGHT.

All day among our fellow-men we move;
And in our homes, or in the busy street,
Exchange with them our glad, our sad, and love;
Pass this one by, and this one smiling greet;
Add yet a little to the hoarded store;
That we have heaped in long laborious days;
Or tired of this, we say we'll toil no more,
And follow after joy through pleasant ways.
But at the last the day is done, and when
Our little couch is falling on the night,
God's world-crown shines appearing then,
Through all the splendid spaces of the night.
Our waking spirit then begins to rise,
And our new-found wings beyond the skies.
—Churchman's Shilling Magazine.

HOME LIFE A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.—
One hundred years ago not a pound of coal
or cubic foot of illuminating gas had been
burned in this country.

No iron stoves were used and no contrivances
for economizing heat were employed until
Dr. Franklin invented the iron frame
fire place which still bears his name.

Fine knots or tallow candles furnished the
light for the long winter nights, and tanned
hides supplied the place of rugs and carpets.
The water used for household purposes
was drawn from deep wells by a cranking
"wheep."

No form of pump was used in this country,
as far as we learn, until after the
commencement of the present century.

CLOUDS.

Nothing in nature is so immaterial and
delicately changing as the clouds. It is
worth while to spend a day in observation,
to note what exhaustless possibilities of
change lie in a few hours' time. One of
the commonest shows of cloud-evolution,
and one which seems to follow a certain
law, begins with a multitude of soft, globular
figures that may cover the entire sky;
these dissolve into a host of finely mottled
images like fish scales, then marshal them
selves into ranks like waves of the sea,
emerging at last into a thin, delicate fabric
like crumpled muslin.

On a still summer day, when great
masses of soft vapor fill the heavens, the
procession of figures is like a scene of en-
chantment. Stately animals glide past,
the like of which are not seen again; broad
winged birds sail into the west, never to
return; grand chariots move by, and are
turned into mighty giants on the horizon;
flocks of white sheep troop leisurely along
into other pasture-lands; tall towers and
castles rise out of shapelessness into strong
symmetry, to dissolve like visions; name-
less forms rise, glide past and vanish into
space, until change seems the law of the
world, and permanence only a myth.

When the sun has set and this dissolv-
ing view of vapors becomes a painted
spectacle the eye is feasted with color as
the fancy has been with form. The slow
down of color, which first tints the cloud-
edges, then grows into a warm suffusion
till the whole mass is irradiated, the rich
deepening of hues, the endless shades, the
subtle fading away of light, one cloud after
another, gray and forsaken, until only a
golden glow lingers in the horizon, is like
a poem or a symphony of the old masters.
The effect stays in the memory long after
the details of the picture are forgotten.—
National Repository.

THE MYSTIFIED MESSENGER.

There were comparatively few persons
who knew that George Gleason, the favorite
express messenger of the P. & O. and St. L.
road, was a somnambulist. His strange
travels performed during a somnambulistic
trance were known to a small circle of
friends and associates, who mentioned them
not without a shudder, and who pointed to
the position he was destined to fill with honor.

For two years he ran his car without
incident, no train robbers attacked it, and
he became the favorite messenger of the
road, strange to say that during the time,
while he dozed often in his car, he did not
once fall into the somnambulistic state, and
he was congratulating himself that the
singular trances had left him altogether,
when occurred the incident I am about to
relate.

His downward run on the night express
extended from Coakston to Springfield, a
distance of one hundred and eighty miles.
There were few stations of importance on
the route, and the train made but three
halts between the two cities. The officers
of the road were, at the date of our story,
and still are, careful men of business,
jealous of their patrons' interests, and gen-
tlemen of integrity.

When robberies became common on their
roads, the messengers of the P. & O. and St. L.
were sure to receive orders commanding
extra precaution, and it was to the obedience
of these orders that much of the
popularity of the road was attributed.

"Hello!" exclaimed Messenger Gleason
one evening while looking over the columns
of the Cleveland Herald. "The express
men of the U. C. and C. J. robbed of

\$30,000! That's a good haul. Why don't
the car thieves try our car! Here I've been
on the road for two years, and never for a
moment has the safety of a dollar in my
safety been jeopardized."

He considered himself one of the luckiest
messengers in the country, and with the
paper in his hand, stepped into the express
car which a moment later moved out of
Coakston.

It was a beautiful Autumn evening, and
the messenger sat at the open side door
enjoying a cigar until the sun went down
and darkness fell over the earth. Then he
shut the door, lighted the lamps, and saw
that everything was safe.

He knew the value of the contents of
the company's safes, and he thought what
a haul thieves would make if they would
suddenly burglarize his car on the pre-
sent trip.

But he felt secure, for he dropped into
his own chair and fell asleep.

The train had a run of forty-nine miles
before the messenger would again be called
to service, and he thought of this, perhaps,
when he settled into the chair resolved
upon a doze.

By-and-bye he rose, and his eyelids
parted.

He walked directly to the safes which
stood side by side, and opening the com-
bination locks threw wide the burglar-proof
doors. Then he took forth valuable pack-
age after package, until he had emptied the
strongholds of their treasures. It is safe
to say that Messenger Gleason deprived
the safes of money, and other valuables
with the aggregate of seventy thousand
dollars.

After doing this he closed the doors, and
with the packages walked out of the car to
the tender.

It was filled with coal, black and grim,
and the heavy smoke of the engine. The
toy of the smart breeze blowing beat
against his face.

But he did not seem to heed it, for he
climbed upon the tender with one hand,
and deliberately secreted the packages
among the coal in one corner.

Having accomplished his singular task,
he returned to the express car, washed his
hands, which had been begrimed by the
lumps of coal, and retired to his chair,
where his eyes closed and he breathed like
a sleeping man.

George Gleason had robbed the safes in a
state of somnambulism, and their iron
doors guarded the messenger's book and a
few dollars of little value.

He slept for half an hour longer when he
awoke and rubbed his eyes. His first action
thereafter was to consult his watch.

"We're approaching Grafton," he said to
himself, and drew another cigar from his
pocket for a quiet smoke.

A minute later the fragrance of a prime
cigar filled the car, and the mes-
senger was half enveloped in smoke.

Grafton was yet nineteen miles away.
All at once Gleason heard his name pro-
nounced, and turned quickly in his chair.

He sprang to his feet the moment after-
ward, and the half-consumed cigar fell to
the floor, his hand flew to the pocket that
held a revolver.

For there stood before him two men
whose dark masks hung far below their
chins.

"Don't draw, Mr. Gleason," said one of
the strangers, and the young messenger
saw a revolver covering his head. "We
don't want to be so ungratefully as to
slay you here. The road can't spare you,
indeed it can't."

Gleason's hand shrunk away from the
pocket it had touched, and he looked at the
men for a moment in silence.

"What do you want?" he asked.

"What most men earnestly desire—
money."

"I have none."

"But the safes have."

"Then open them if you can," said the
messenger with a smile.

"With your assistance we will," answered
one of the masked men, who until that mo-
ment had not spoken. "Mr. Gleason, we
didn't come here to parley, and as we mean
business, we will proceed to it at once. You
have the keys, and will oblige us by pro-
ducing them."

The young messenger looked twice in the
eyes of the men and once into the muzzle
of the revolver, before he displayed the keys.

"Here they are," he said, extending
them.

"No, no, Gleason," was the response,
and the twinkle of the dark eyes told our
messenger that the face beneath the mask
was smiling. "It's a combination lock,
you see, and we happen to be ignorant of
the combination word—your sassafras. Open
the doors for us, if you please."

Gleason saw that pleading would avail
him naught. There was stern determination
in the robber's tone, death in the depths
of the black eyes. He had often read of
such burglaries; how cashiers were made to
open the safes of their own banks and throw
thousands at the feet of the robbers. He
had never dreamed that such an event
would happen in express car No. 66, much
less that he would be compelled to assist in
robbing the patronizing public.

But he was at the mercy of the villains,
and his life was in staring jeopardy. He
came forward with pale face, and stooped
before the safes.

"I have dozed, but like the cat,"
thought he, however soft will come me. You
ask me where the money is. I throw the
question back at you. Upon pain of death
I could not tell you."

He ceased, and the foremost robber said:
"This beats me. I believe you, George
Gleason. Somebody has robbed the safes
before we struck. They did it while you
asleep. Will you slacken the speed of the
train?"

The messenger slackened the bell-ropes, and
the speed of the train began to diminish.

"Now good night, Gleason," said the
disappointed robbers, moving to the sliding
door. "We hope the company won't dis-
charge you for sleeping at your post. Of
course we are disappointed—we expected to
make a big haul tonight."

The next moment they sprang from the
car, and the messenger heard a prolonged
whistle.

Then he saw the bell-ropes moving, and
the train fast returned to its usual speed.
He fell back into his chair completely
mystified. He could not imagine who had
robbed the safes, whose empty pockets
stared at him from one corner of the car.

His thoughts were suddenly interrupted
by the conductor, who bounded into his
presence.

"They did it, eh! Money all gone!"
Curse the fiends! They had a man on
each platform, masked and armed. How
much did they get? They came on board
as passengers."

"Not a dollar," said Gleason.

The conductor looked at the safes, and
then at the man whom he seemed to regard
as mad.

"Where is the money then?"
"I don't know."

The train was stopped, and as the mes-
senger had told his story, search for the
packages began.

It came to an abrupt and happy termi-
nation. The engineer placed the lost valu-
ables into Gleason's hands.

"Bob, the fireman, saw you climb on to
the coal in the tender, and then you stuffed
all these envelopes into one corner. When
you went back into your car we pulled you
out, and intended to keep 'em for you till
we got to Grafton. Why, you had your
eyes open, but Bob and me knew you were
in a waking trance."

Thus spoke the engineer, and the reader
may imagine with what thankfulness the
messenger received the envelopes not one of
whose original number was missing.

I do not know whether the robbers ever
learned the story of the missing valuables,
but I do know that since that night George
Gleason has not been a somnambulist.

THE FIGHTING AT PITTSBURG,
U. S. A.

THE LATE RAILROAD RIOTS.
(From the Pittsburgh Courier.)

The scenes in which the Philadelphia
troops took such a prominent and active
part form a chapter of surpassing interest.
The writer mingled freely with them yes-
terday afternoon, and found them to be,
officers and privates, all gentlemen. They
are a fine-looking lot of men, and without
exception deeply regret the blood which
they caused. But they claim that they
couldn't help it. They came to this city
in obedience to orders from Adjutant-
General Latta, and when here were obliged
of course to do as ordered. The soldiers
arrived at the Union Depot about half-past
one o'clock on Saturday afternoon. They
comprised the First Division, under com-
mand of Major-General R. M. Brinton.

There are not over five hundred soldiers
who belong to the Division here.

NO ORDER TO FIRE GIVEN.

The soldiers were subjected to jibes and
insults continually, after they had gotten
within ear-shot of the assembling-place of
the strikers, but their orders were to pay
no attention whatever to jeers, or anything
of that sort, but to keep cool and collected,
and obey the commands of their officers.

The assemblage of people not only refused
to budge, but the cries and hisses at the
soldiers were renewed. General Brinton
talked to the people, and begged them, so
he says, to keep away or that some of them
would get hurt. He told them that his
men had been ordered to come to this city
to perform an ugly duty, and that they
would have to do it, no matter what it
cost. His expostulations were unheeded.

THE DANGEROUS COMMENCEMENT.

The General directed his troops to fix
bayonets and clear a passage way. The
men in the crowd caught hold of the bay-
onets and attempted to wrench the guns
from the soldiers. It seems as though it
was feared that bloodshed was to follow,
and that no exertions on the part of the
officers or patience by the soldiers would
avert it. Finally a Sergeant in Company
B of one of the regiments was shot, and
several of the privates were struck with
car coupings, stones, etc. Then a soldier,
without orders, fired, and his example was
imitated by others. The first firing done
was by Company A, of the First Regiment,
and then a general fusillade from the whole
division followed. General Brinton and
General Pearson both unite in saying,
emphatically, that no order to open fire was
given. It was the spontaneous action of
the troops, resulting largely, doubtless,
from nervousness and fear at being placed
in a position to which they were not accus-
tomed, and which seemed to promise dan-
ger if they did not take some kind of ac-
tion. The firing continued for some time,
but was chiefly directed up the hill, above the
railroad track, and it was effective both in
the way of killing and wounding persons
and dispersing the crowd. It was unfor-
tunate that so many innocent persons were
killed. The hillside was black with people,
and the bullets took fearful effect among
them. At least eight were killed and
twelve or fifteen wounded, some fatally.

The bullets tore great holes in some of
the bodies that an impression got abroad
that one of the Gatling guns had been dis-
charged, but General Brinton denies that
report, and says the cannon was not fired
once on Saturday evening.

STRANGE SOLDIERS' REAR VIEW.

Stationed on the side of the hill were
detachments of the Fourteenth and Nine-
teenth Regiments of the city. One of the
latter, Jacob Newmiller, was killed by the
Philadelphians. This, combined with the
fact that many others narrowly escaped,
and that many of the soldiers of both regi-
ments were in sympathy with the cause of
the strikers, but not of the mob, led large
numbers of the Pittsburgh troops to leave
the field. Some of them vowed that they
would not fight to pay down workingmen.

The departure of these men left the East-
ern soldiers pretty much by themselves.
Mrs. E. Keener, who was standing on the
hillside with a baby in her arms, was struck
by a bullet, which killed her child and in-
flicted a severe wound upon her. A little five-
year-old girl had her lips almost completely

run away by a bullet. The wound, from
the effect of which she soon died, is such a
terrible one that it is difficult to believe
it was inflicted by a bullet. A laborer, on
his way home from work, while walking
up the hill with his tin bucket in his hand,
shot in the back of the head. He fell dead.
When found his body was almost rigid, and
his hand clutched the bucket with such a
grip that it could hardly be loosed. He
never knew what hurt him. Two men
were standing on the hillside talking. They
were mere spectators and strangers to
each other. They heard the volley of
musketry. One of them looked to see
what it was about, and then turned
dead at his feet. The bullet-hole in his
head needed no explanation. A little boy,
half a mile away, was shot and so seriously
wounded as to endanger his life.

TROOPS CONSIDERABLY NERVOUS.

Notwithstanding many of the Philadel-
phia troops were old soldiers, some of them
having served in the Rebellion, they exhib-
ited considerable trepidation out at Twenty-
eighth street. An officer says that he saw
dozens of them shoot straight up into the
air. He didn't know, of course, whether
it was through a dislike for shedding blood,
or from fear, but he rather believed it was
the result of being brought face to face
with an unfamiliar danger. This fight
took place about five o'clock in the evening.
In spreading about the city, the news
couldn't have been dispensed by the wind.

The wildest excitement followed, and
the sound of firing away from the scene of
danger, thousands of men and boys flocked
to the scene of it. The side and summit
of the hill looking upon Twenty-eighth
street grew blacker than ever with men
and women, but fortunately no further
shooting took place. We had almost writ-
ten fighting instead of shooting, but in this
case about all the fighting was done on one
side.

The firing of the soldiers dispersed the
crowd and gave them possession of the
railroad track. This they held until about
seven o'clock, when General Pearson or-
dered General Brinton to retire with his men
into the round house of the Pennsylvania
railroad. The populace was growing so
excited; threats of executing vengeance on
the Philadelphians were so general; men
unthinking and reckless, and ready for
any deed of desperation, were arming by
hundreds. All this could not but have been
known to General Pearson, and they are
doubtless the considerations that influenced
him to give the above order. He was
thoughtful for the safety of the troops,
and selected the round house as the most
eligible place to defend, and the one which
promised most security.

RIGHT IN THE ROUND HOUSE.

With the coming of darkness the soldiers
marched into the round house, General
Pearson accompanying them, together with
Captain E. Y. Breck, of Hutchinson's Bat-
tery, two of his guns and several of his
men. It was one of the most desperate
nights these men ever passed. The officers
of the outer depot, on Liberty street, front-
ing Twenty-sixth street, were transformed
into headquarters. The round house above
these offices, and the machine-shop and
round-house below them, were taken pos-
session of and guarded by the rank and
file. The two Gatling guns and the pair
of cannon from Hutchinson's Battery, the
latter loaded with canister, were placed in
advantageous positions to sweep all the
entrances. Cooped up in these houses,
the military were almost completely cut
off from communication with any person out-
side, or from the headquarters of Adjutant-
General Latta, which were at Union Depot.
But they held their ground until eight
o'clock this morning, without the loss by
death or the injury of a single man. Men
swarmed by thousands from all sections
of the city to the locality where the
troops were entrenched, with the inten-
tion on the part of a majority of them of
massacring the entire division. But it is
always the case that unmolested effort
fails to accomplish anything against dis-
cipline, so that all the efforts of the
rioters to dislodge the soldiery or kill them
proved ineffective. The officers in the
headquarters, where the gas was kept lit,
were the special targets of rifle-men outside,
who kept pouring bullets inside, but with
no other effect than to rattle the windows
and walls. Everything moved along quietly
enough until toward the middle of the
night, when the rioters began to get bol-
derous in their demonstrations. Rumors,
as numerous as the stars were varied, about
what had been done and what was being
done, were circulated in all parts of the
city, but most of them proved incorrect.
By twelve o'clock the rioters who had es-
caped the gun-shops in the city began to col-
lect about the round house, on which they
opened a vigorous and persistent fire. The
number of bullets they used in this way
was wonderful.

TRYING TO BREAK IN.

The mob made an attempt to break in
the gates, and overwhelm the troops by
force of numbers, but was successfully re-
sisted. Then the rioters resorted to a new
and better dodge, which the good judgment
and discretion of the commanding officers
only rendered unavailing. They got three
cars on the tracks of the Allegheny Valley
Railroad, which run in front of the depot
offices and round-houses. One of these
cars was loaded with grain, one with whis-
key, and the third with oil. It was the
intention to set fire to these cars and then
run them down in front of the round house,
to break the way into the depot. The first
car that came down, propelled by its
own weight on a descending grade, was
full of grain. It was in flames, and looked
ominous as it rolled toward its destination.
Opening the yard gates, in compliance with
an order from General Brinton, who saw
that prompt action was necessary to save
them from great danger, some of the
soldiers leaped out in the faces of the
rioters, and threw several pieces of lumber
on the rails for the purpose of hurling the
cars from the track. Singular as it may
seem, the car broke the lumber and passed
on. Then the soldiers rolled several car-
wheels out and rolled them upon the track.
The next that came sailing down was a
burning car of whiskey. It struck the
wheels and was hurled over into the street,
directly in front of the mob. But both
the car and the grain car were still burning.
It was absolutely necessary to extinguish
them, or the rioters would have accomplished
their object. Getting a line of hose, the
soldiers attached it to a plug in one of
the buildings, and soon had a stream of
water playing on the burning cars. They
extinguished the fire in a few minutes,
greatly to the disappointment of those who
had arranged this scheme, who said it
did liberally. The heading of the hose
and the placing of obstructions on the track
were attended with great danger. The riot-
ers kept perching atop of the soldiers

but none of the latter was hit. There
must have been poor marksmanship dis-
played at this place on Saturday night, and
poor ammunition wasted than was ever
before done in the same space of time.

A STILL GREATER DANGER.

But the greatest danger of all was yet to
come, and that was the flaming car of
petroleum. Had the rioters succeeded in
getting it where they did the others, water
would have been of no account in quenching
it. It has been often demonstrated in this
city that in an oil conflagration of any
extent but little reliance can be placed upon
water.

The soldiers saw the car approaching;
but oh! thanks to a kind fate, it
jumped the track before it had got close
enough to endanger the safety of the
military quarters. General Brinton didn't
approach a particle of trouble from any
direction, "else than" fire. He knew that
he could hold the round-house against any
unorganized force that could be brought
against him. He was also well aware of the
fact that nothing but flame could dislodge
him. His fears of fire were well founded,
for when he finally retreated from the outer
depot, it was only when compelled to do so
by the insufferable heat. The burning
car was followed about 2 o'clock in the
morning by an attempt to bombard the
round-house. The rioters had obtained a
cannon from Knapp's Battery, and stationed it
in Liberty street, so as to sweep the head-
quarters and one of the round-houses. It
was loaded with railroad spikes and coupl-
ing-irons, and had it ever been discharged,
would have had an effect terrible to con-
template. General Brinton could see a
commotion in the crowd, but was
unable to at first ascertain what it was
about. Finally the rioters parted, and
looking from among them he saw the
yawning mouth of a cannon. This was an
enemy he had hardly thought of. It was
an emergency, where the loss of a moment
might have brought down great destruction
on their heads. The mob was within
speaking distance. Stepping to a window,
he hailed the crowd (this is the General's
own story) and said that he would shoot
the first man that attempted to fire it. He
warned them away and told them he was
in earnest. It was a case of either death
to them or death to him and his men.
Stationing twenty men at a window, he
gave them orders to shoot at the first at-
tempt to fire that cannon. He told them
to aim low and well and to waste no
ammunition. The General's orders were
disregarded. A crowd of the rioters step-
ped up to discharge the weapon and the
soldiers fired. They had obeyed orders
and aimed low. Several of the mob were
killed and a number wounded. The rioters
fell back out of sight at this display of
determination on the part of the military,
but in a few minutes a man stepped forward
and asked permission to

REMOVE THEIR DEAD.

General Brinton consented, but in grant-
ing permission repeated his warning that
the first man that attempted to discharge
the cannon would be shot. A few of the
killed were carried away, after which, with
a desperation and bravery unsurpassed,
another dive was made toward the gun,
with the intention of sending its contents
into the round-house, but again the troops
fired, and the rioters, appalled at the
slaughter of their comrades, fell back with-
out having accomplished their purpose. It
was not long until a third effort was made,
but it, too, failed, and then the rioters
let that gun alone. Persons who heard
the musketry firing between two and three
o'clock yesterday morning will now un-
derstand what it was about. The military
watched that cannon until their retreat
from the round house, and it was only at
half past one that they got away and
were marching out on Penn avenue, beyond
the reach of the murderous spikes and
couplings. The only communication
General Brinton had during the entire
night with any person outside was by
means of a scout. He had four or five
scouts, but only one of them proved
true. This man, who is a Pittsburgher,
but whose name our reporter could not
learn, conveyed three despatches to
Adjutant-General Latta, at the Union De-
pot, and brought back an equal number.
He carried them in his mouth. In one of
them the Adjutant-General stated that he
was pleased with the manner in which
General Brinton was conducting the
campaign, and that he had no instructions
to give. The troops were without anything
to eat from noon Saturday until six o'clock
yesterday evening. Major Baugh at-
tempted to get provisions to them in the round-
house on Saturday evening, but the rioters
deprived him of his provisions and scattered
it in the street.

RETREATING FROM FIRE.

Toward daylight yesterday morning the
rioters ignited oil cars on the Pennsylvania
Railroad, and pushed them down so that
the flames would reach the round-house.
In this incendiary attempt they were
successful. The round-house caught fire.
The troops stood the heat as long as they
could, but it eventually became apparent
that they would have to vacate the building,
although it was fleeing from one enemy to
face another. The soldiers were all called
together, and the ammunition in their
possession was redistributed, each man
being given an equal number of rounds.
Both guns of Hutchinson's Battery were
spiked, and General Brinton ordered his
men to take up the line of retreat. The
First Brigade had the right and the Second
Brigade the left of the line. The Sixth
Regiment, which suffered so severely in
killed and wounded, brought up the rear.

A DANGEROUS MARCH.

Dragging their Gatling guns with them,
the troops, led by General Brinton and his
staff, marched out through the lower round-
house, through the cashiers and along the
platform of the transfer depot down to
Twenty-fifth street. They marched down
Twenty-fifth and up Penn avenues. It
was a splendidly-executed movement, and
General Brinton deserves credit for the
skillful manner in which it was accom-
plished. He had got some distance up Penn
street before the rioters discovered the
retreat. Then the mob took after the
military, which marched in solid column
and never once faltered, notwithstanding
the thousand dangers that threatened them
on every side. It was General Brinton's
purpose to go as far as the United States
Arsenal on Butler street, and there encamp.
Upon starting there he knocked at the gate,
but was refused admittance. On this march
five soldiers were killed, and one of the
Gatling guns was twice fired into the
retreating column, each time with awful effect,
as much as before it was grain before the
mower. General Brinton told our reporter
that he could have killed hundreds of men,
but his heart grew sick at contemplation of
the slaughter he could cause, and he re-
frained. Both Gatling guns had plenty of

ammunition, and with them he could have
fired continuously into the crowds that
were following him, and killed scores and
hundreds of men. While marching along
Butler street, near the arsenal, two men
came out of a street-car that was passing
by, and standing on the platform, fired into
the column and killed Corporal William
Gills and Private Alexander Miller. Be-
fore this, Privates S. H. Hess and George
Stephenson had been killed while marching
along Penn avenue, and Lieutenant Ash,
of the Keystone Battery, had been badly
wounded.